

The Address of the Governors.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The following is the address of the Governors of the loyal States to the President, adopted at the meeting held at Atlanta, Pa., to take measures for the more active support of the Government, on the 22d day of September, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in the contest with armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue and must always remain as they were at its origin—namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of Democratic origin, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office.

We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional power of Congress, must be rigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which all of our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the rule of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most rigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and whether in public life or private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission; and impressed in the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped, and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made, both for volunteers and militia.

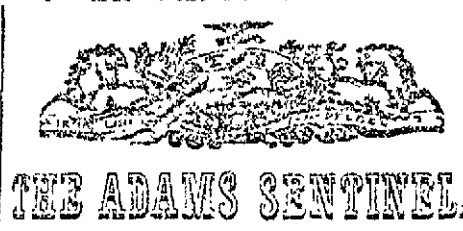
We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people. We hail in the heartfelt gratitude of encouraged hope the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January next ensuing. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed possession of such authority the right to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations, and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience may not be forced into treason, the willing tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism—would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband—against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of camp and the perils of battle. If the rebel masters were permitted to retain their slaves, it would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people.

Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success—it will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to the nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen, the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference, and now presenting to our National Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. CURTIS,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
RICHARD WASHBURN, JR.,
ISRAEL SOLOMON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
O. P. MORTON,
By D. G. Rose his Representative.
Wm. SPRAGUE,
P. H. PIERPONT,
DAVID TOD,
N. S. RERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

A country girl writing to her friends, says of the Polka, that the dancing does not amount to much, but the hugging is heavenly.



GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Oct 7, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
Thomas E. Cochran.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
William S. Ross.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON.
SENATOR,
Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD.
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN BUSBEY, SEN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. B. McLELLAN.
COMMISSIONER,
WM. J. PETERS.
DIRECTOR,
LEVI D. MAUSE.
AUDITOR,
DAVID CURRENS.
SURVEYOR,
JOSEPH S. GITT.
CORONER,
Dr. CHARLES HUMBAUGH.

Who will Vote for Coffroth, McSherry, Myers, &c.

1—Every voter in the county who justifies JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE in taking up arms against the Government, will vote the Breckinridge State and County Ticket.

2—Every sympathizer with FRANK HUGHES and his treasonable resolution to carry Pennsylvania over to the Southern Confederacy, will vote the Breckinridge State and County Ticket.

3—Every sympathizer with treason and rebellion will vote the Breckinridge State and County Ticket.

4—Every voter who loves Slavery more than he does the Union—who loves party more than his country—will vote the Breckinridge State and County Ticket.

5—Every Traitor in the county will vote for the Breckinridge State and County Ticket, including COFFROTH, McSHERRY, MYERS, and the rest of the crew.

WHAT THEY WILL NOT VOTE FOR.

1—Not a single voter who justifies JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE and his treasonable rebellion will vote for the Union State or County Ticket.

2—Not a single sympathizer with FRANK HUGHES and his treasonable resolution will vote the Union State or County Ticket.

3—Not a single sympathizer with treason and rebellion of any kind will vote the Union State or County Ticket.

4—No man who loves Slavery more than he does the Union—who loves party more than his country—will vote the Union State or County Ticket.

5—Not a single traitor in the county will vote for McPHERSON, DUFFIELD, BUSBEY, or any other candidate on the Union State or County Tickets!

LOYAL VOTERS OF THE COUNTY.

Do you doubt any of the foregoing propositions? Are they not patent and self-evident? Where will you take your stand on Tuesday next—and in what company?

What Sort of Democrats to Follow.

If the true Democrats of Pennsylvania want to find leaders worthy of being followed and believed in, they must turn away from those who have placed themselves at the head of the Breckinridge party, and we do not think they will object to exchange JAMES BUCHANAN, FRANCIS W. HUGHES, WILLIAM B. REED, CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, WILLIAM H. WHITE, and CHARLES INGERSOHL, for that phalanx of genuine Democratic statesmen which now sustains the policy of the President of the United States, and opposes the rebels in arms.—Who would not rather follow Democrats like LEWIS GASS, of Michigan; JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky; ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee; DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and JOHN A. Dix, of New York; JOHN A. LOGAN and JOHN A. McCLERNAND, of Illinois; EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio; THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and MICHAEL CONNORAN, harkening to their injunctions and believe in their counsels, than willingly consent to be deluded, disgraced, and dishonored by the reckless politicians who are treble guilty of this civil war, and who maintain an impenitent and remorseless position of antagonism to the Federal Government, at this, the darkest hour in American history?

The enemies of the government are doing their utmost to marshal their forces for the election to come off in this State next Tuesday a week. Jefferson Davis is holding his breath in anxiety to hear the result. He believes, and his organs proclaim, that a victory of the Breckinridge party will add strength to his waning power and establish his unparalleled usurpation. Will the freemen of Pennsylvania thus play into the hands of this arch enemy of civilization and free government? Her hundred thousand sons now in arms indignantly answer No! Her honored dead in every battle are too precious in her eyes to admit of her giving any verdict that can be regarded as an approval of usurpation and anarchy. The Keystone will pronounce for the Union on the 14th October.

The Breckinridge Party.
Every day adds to the proof of the disloyalty, of the leaders of the Breckinridge party. Few of them, are more loyal to the American Union, than their leader, who has had the boldness to take up arms against it. The Chairman of their State Committee, FRANCIS W. HUGHES, has just admitted over his own hand, that when Secession began he was in favor of the secession of Pennsylvania from the Union, and for uniting her fortune with the rebel states. HUGHES is to be elected to the Senate if the Breckinridgers get the majority.

Our candidate for Congress has pursued this campaign, as in his two previous campaigns, with the falsehood and defamation, which are congenial to the enemies of the Union. We do not propose to retaliate. There is no man in the State, now a candidate for important office, so assailable as Mr. COFFROTH, on both public and private grounds—as a politician, he is known to be a secessionist, having turned from being a follower of Judge DOUGLAS to become a sympathizer with the rebellion; the result it is said of the influence over him of brothers who reside in the Southern States. As a man his character can be impeached in the most important respects but we will not retaliate, by any particular reference to these facts. We have heard the name of many of the leading Democrats of Somerset county, and we could print them if necessary, who will not touch Mr. COFFROTH. They make no secret of their purpose, or of the reasons which control them. If they were generally published and known he would be entirely blasted as a candidate.

The Rebel organs of Pennsylvania are clamorous for a defeat of the Union party at the coming election. They want to cheer Jeff. Davis, after the depression of the late victory of our army at Antietam, and at Corinth. For a rebel victory in Pennsylvania and Ohio, at the polls on Tuesday next, Jeff. could afford to lose several battles. He wants to prolong the war, and exhaust the North. Hence his anxiety to elect to Congress and elsewhere, the men who will embarrass the Administration in necessary measures and thus help him to carry out his programme.

The Treason Unmasked.
We ask the attention to the resolution now openly avowed by Francis W. Hughes himself, under his own name, as having been prepared by him to be offered at the Democratic State Convention, in February 1861. It will be perceived that it argues in favor of the secession of Pennsylvania from the Union and, her addition to the donation of Rebellion under the auspices of Jeff. Davis. Yet this is the author of the address of the Democratic State Committee, which we have been asked to believe loyal and patriotic. We stigmatized that infamous document as emanating from a treasonable source, and as having treasonable objects in view. Here we see the objects standing forth in all their hideous deformity. What say the loyal voters of Adams County and of Pennsylvania to this evidence of treacherous purposes on the part of the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee. He is marshalling his followers throughout the State. You can find his addresses and appeals in the *Compiler* and kindred prints. Every vote cast for the Breckinridge candidates will be claimed for FRANK HUGHES and Sympathy with Treason. Read the traitors' resolutions. It is the most lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in population, and the increase of capital and wealth of her citizens, chiefly to the advantages which the American Union had afforded for the development of her natural resources; and that her glory and paramount interests are indelibly with the continuance of that Union.

"Should, however, causes hitherto resisted by the Democracy of the country render asunder the bonds that bind together these States, and should the fifteen slaveholding States, claiming to believe in the necessity of mutual protection against the effect of such causes, successfully establish another confederacy, then Pennsylvania must regard her relation to the facts which circumstance beyond our control have produced."

"She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some northern fragment of a once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing industry, and of her export trade—to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the northern States, with no outlet or approach from the ocean for her great eastern or her great western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus practically (for want of ability to protect) be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign trade."

"Or she may, if a number of the new confederacy, become the great manufacturing workshop for a people now consuming annually \$300,000,000 worth of products and manufactures from and imported through the northern States; her cities become the great commercial depots and distributing points for this confederacy, and her wealth, population, and glory be promoted in a degree unparalleled in the history and prosperity of any people!"

"That it will be the right and duty of her citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momentous, and decide between the two lawful alternatives. And that in stating the truths here announced, we have no desire to conceal that our object is to present to the people of other States the position they may severally occupy if the coercion disunionists in their midst succeed in defeating an equitable compromise of existing difficulties?"

(Signed) FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

A Full Vote!
Friends, a FULL vote will give us the county and the state. Let every lover of the Union, put forth every effort, take with him to the polls, every neighbor, and labor until every vote be polled. Let Adams again, as last fall, range herself on the side of the Union.

The policy of the Breckinridgers, involves a dissolution of the Union, and that would make us the BORDER COUNTY between the two parts. Every vote cast for the Breckinridge ticket, and against the vigorous prosecution of the war, is a vote against the peace, safety, and prosperity not only of the whole country, but of this part of the State especially. Stand by the Administration, and put down the Rebellion. That will restore the Union, and save us and our children all future suffering.

THINK.
The Miner's Journal, under this heading, *Think*, indulges in language at once treacherous and forcible. Citizens of Pennsylvania, but a few days since and the sound of rebel cannon reverberated among the hills of our Southern border. But a few days since armed masses of men fully resolved upon the destruction of this government, with all its inestimable blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, guaranteed to all men who make their homes on our soil, threatened an invasion of your state. They have, fortunately, been beaten back. But had they succeeded in Maryland, they would have entered your state, with fire and sword, and enacted here the hellish scenes that have accompanied their presence in other less fortunate states. This was the determination of the rebels when they entered Maryland. They swore that they would make "Pennsylvania howl." It was not their fault, nor the fault of those in the North, who sympathize with them, that they did not succeed. How they tried, led the bodies of our gallant dead, now lying stiff and stark in Maryland soil, attest; let the moans of widows and orphans attest; let the victims of the Throne of God, bear witness.

Men of Pennsylvania, you who have friends either in the camp, in the hospital, wounded or sick, or about to die in death, think of the responsibilities of the hour. Think, we conjure you, at the great need at this time, of not only supporting the Government, but of encouraging your friends, those brave soldiers now in the field. How is it to be done? This way. Reluctant that the government is engaged in subduing the most wicked and cruel rebellion known to man. Remember this: no party war for if we lose our country, what are parties? Recall if you are a patriot and love your country, to throw a vote your partisan predilections, and to vote at the coming election so that the Union and the soldier shall be encouraged and sustained. It were better for the Union to vote at all, than to vote at all, and to vote no higher than the Union ticket.

The Union tickets in this district and County, have never been surpassed in merit, commanding as they do the respect and confidence of every intelligent man. The Democratic leaders have never planned before our people for their support, weaker tickets, as a mass. We're strong in their candidates, the partisan ground on which they are run, would be a milestone to drag them to destruction.

Let the loyal people of every county, without distinction of party, reflect calmly, on the duty they are called upon imperatively to discharge at the coming election. In one word, let them THINK, and the miserable partisans now aiding and abetting the southern rebellion, will be sent, humiliated, back to the obscurity from which it were well for the country, if they had never emerged.

The Ladies' Relief Association of this place, last week sent off two more boxes for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals. One box, containing the following articles, was sent in charge of R. G. McCREARY, Esq., viz:

15 shirts, 4 vests, 5 sheets, 7 pillow cases, 1 blanket, 1 pair slippers, 62 bandages, 13 boxes lint, 3 pair drawers, 3 pair stockings, 13 handkerchiefs, 6 towels, 5 leather pillows, 119 straw pillows and arm rests, old linen and cotton, 3 bottles of wine, 5 cans of fruit, 4 jars of jelly, 3 bags dried fruit, 1 package corn starch, soap.

The other Box was sent in care of Rev. P. B. BUCHAN, containing the following:

6 shirts, 18 handkerchiefs, 3 pair stockings, 71 bandages, 2 boxes lint, 4 towels, 7 pillows, 4 arm rests, compresses, bundles of linen and muslin, 11 glasses of jelly, 2 cans fruit, 2 papers corn starch, 1 package rice, 1 pound chocolate, 2 pounds crackers, 3 pounds butter, 1 bag of biscuit, 1 peck dried apples, 1 bag dried cherries, 1 pound tea, nutmegs, soap, mutton suet, &c.

We are requested to state that the Association are preparing another Box, to be sent off in a few days. Persons desiring to contribute thereto, can send in articles to Mrs. R. G. McCREARY.

Explosion of a Shell.—We learn that on Friday last, two sons of Jacob Diehl, Esq., near New Oxford, were severely injured by the explosion of a shell, brought from the battle-field, and which they were "dissecting." One of them was injured in the leg and hand, and the other about the face. Shells should be handled with the greatest caution, or not at all.

A vote for MYERS and McSHERRY, is therefore a vote for the elevation, to high office, of a man who stands convicted of treason; by his own confession.

Trustee Polk's property having been seized, his family are living on the charity of Secession friends. He was reported worth a half million dollars.

Henry J. Myers vs John Busbey.

This is the captain of a case preferred by "No-Enemy," and published in the *Compiler* on the 25th ultimo. I am not sure, although from its diction I am inclined to think it was the production of the editor himself. "He has placed the parties in juxtaposition. Of course he will not complain if I test their merits, and show which of the two is the most deserving of the votes of an honest and patriotic people. "John Busbey," has always been, and still is, one of the old School Jeffersonian Democrats, the principles of whom still are that the majority should rule, and the minority acquiesce. The good old party on this principle met in Convention and made nominations for President. This was done in Baltimore by the Democratic party in the nomination of the immortal Douglas. The Catalines and the Caesars conspired together, about 105 in number, bolted—the "Front Street Theatre"—and at the same time the Democratic party, and created a new and distinct anti-democratic party. Thus was the new monster brought into existence, and the hydra-headed creature had the presumption to act as a body, with authority from the people, carrying out in letter and spirit the teachings of the notorious Yancey in 1858. And now to establish more firmly the foundation of secession, and to break up the republic, they go to work and nominate John C. Breckinridge for President. He was the man above all others they could best trust if elected, to carry out their treasonable designs, and Caesar-like, overthrow the best Government ever established. I leave the history of this treachery with the people of Adams county. Reflect upon it and see how well they have done their work. Breckinridge is not only in the rebel army himself, but many others of the leading spirits, using every means to kill our brothers and to lay this once glorious county in one vast heap of ruins.

I am not disposed to differ with Mr. "No-Enemy," on Mr. Myers' consistency, "but an unwilling to admit that he has been faithful in aiding and assisting the Breckinridge party in its opposition to the old Democratic party principles, and therefore duty that either he or his party, have any part or parcel in the same. Mr. Lincoln being legally and fairly elected President, I at once, in obedience to law and usage, acknowledge him as such. It is a well known fact that previous to the actual inauguration of the rebellion he used every persuasive means to check the leap the bold conspirators were taking to run themselves and the country, but all to no purpose. It was a premeditated and pre-determined case on the part of the traitors. After robbing the Government of all the arms to defend itself with, they commenced their work by opening their guns upon the poor half-starved garrison of Fort Sumter, and shortly after this Jeff. Davis issued his proclamation for 75,000 men to resist the Government. Jackson at the same time made a speech in which he stated that they would plant the stars and bars on the capitol at Washington. It is a well known fact for Mr. Lincoln to issue his proclamation to the governors of the several States to furnish troops as of men. Just previous to this, Governor Curtin, foreseeing what was coming and knowing that Pennsylvania, with other States, had been robbed of her arms by the notorious Floyd, then Secretary of War, called upon the Legislature, then in session, to appropriate \$500,000 to enable him to place the State in a state of defence. Mr. Henry J. Myers being then a member of the Legislature was called to vote upon the bill for the defence of their lives and property. Did he do it? No, he did not, and there it stands on the record in its everlasting shame and disgrace. In this I am not disposed to avail myself of my "No-Enemy," on Mr. Myers' consistency. The moment I heard of this I felt indignant and declared I would vote for no man—not even my own father—who would thus refuse to support his own State when in need, and the general Government against a band of conspirators for its overthrow. I declared at the time against the rebellion, and in favor of every legal means, and have steadily kept my declaration, and intend, under all circumstances, come what will, to oppose any man who refuses to support the Government and the President, who has declared that the "war shall be carried on for the restoration of the national authority and that alone." It is therefore the duty of all men not only to give him their unequivocal support in all constitutional means to that end, but also to organize as we have done to prevent any secondary consideration from interfering with this declaration. The miserable question of domestic slavery should no longer be permitted to disturb our councils. Its political significance is gone. If that institution should survive the wreck which the present attempt at revolution has caused, it must be from no favor at the hands of freemen of the free States; and if it perish it will be the natural consequence, and not the purpose, of this war. The right of self-government, the hopes of the unprivileged classes throughout the world, and our own nationality demand that we suffer no secondary consideration to divert us either from the right or the left, in the one great object of suppressing the rebellion and of vindicating the authority of the Constitution in every one of its provisions. These are my views, any thing "No-Enemy" may say to the contrary notwithstanding. He may lie and misrepresent to his heart's content. He cannot change me nor make me say what I never did, nor intend to say. Well, to return to Mr. Myers. When the rebels had carried the rebellion to Alexandria, and the rebel flag was planted upon Jackson's house, (the place having been taken possession of by the gallant Col. Ellsworth) allow me to ask Mr. "No-Enemy," if Mr. Myers did not say that "Jackson done right in shooting that gallant officer for taking the rebel flag from the top of his house, because he was a trespasser on his property." Allow me further to ask that "he would bury his sword in the earth rather than fight against his brethren of the South." I am not disposed to cavil in the least with Mr. "No-Enemy," but will admit that Mr. Myers has been pretty consistent since he left the old Democratic party.

THE WAR.
What a change has taken place recently in the plan of the rebels for carrying on the war! From a boiling-over enthusiastic spirit of destruction on every hand, the public sentiment in the South has been toned down to a more rational and sober earnestness. Guerrilla warfare has become obsolete, and Morgan is heard of no more. No cotton crop has been raised this year, and the burning of that staple has ceased. Proclamations and orders of rebel generals grow cleverly logical, and kind appeals are made to the people of the Border States for aid. "The blood of thousands of 'conscript sons' having moistened the hills and vales of Virginia, much lamentation is heard, and the women of the South feel the terror of war just as they receive the heart-breaking news that the 'conscript fathers' are wanted for the defence of Southern rights. Suddenly we find that our wounded receive more attention when they fall into the hands of the rebels and a paroled prisoner informs us at the street corner that the rebels 'did not treat us so bad.' All of this is due to the vigorous and decisive policy determined upon by our Government in the prosecution of the war."

The prompt and powerful increase of the army, the victories in Maryland, the emancipation proclamation, and the one which threatens traitors in the North with punishment when obstructive, have worked this wonderful change. The future is darker and blonder to the rebels than the past and present. If they remain under arms for one month more the slaughter of Antietam will be eclipsed at the foot of the Blue Ridge. At the Northern heart is stinging, and the spirit of the Revolution is working up an enthusiasm among the people. A great retribution is patiently looked for.

The State Debt.

It is a gratifying fact, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that in the midst of the extraordinary expenses and unprecedented excitement in which the Commonwealth has so suddenly found itself involved and surrounded, the financial operations of the state were never conducted with more success, nor has the economy of the finances ever been more strictly guarded than it is now. All this is sustained by the proclamation of the Governor, setting forth the operation of the sinking fund. By that proclamation it appears that within the year ending September 1st, 1862, the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of \$262,501 67 cents of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth has been made, including \$1,188 of the relief issues, which have been cancelled and destroyed as authorized by the ninety-eighth section of the act of the 19th day of April, A. D. 1853.

In the success of this work, the Auditor General, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, and the State Treasurer, Hon. Henry D. Moore, deserve especial credit and notice. To their energy and vigilance, the result may be almost directly traced, while to the prosperity of the people; and the healthy condition of the business of the state, we may also trace this ability of the government thus to meet and discharge its obligations.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

The chief commissioners of the draft in Philadelphia are in Washington, deputed on a very important mission. They are examining the records in the War Department, to ascertain the exact number of men recruited in each Pennsylvania regiment, furnished since the commencement of the war. By this method they intend finding the proper number to be credited to the State under the President's call last year, and then allowing the surplus to be passed to the credit of the second and third calls, by adding the number who have volunteered under them, they will obtain the number to be drafted in Pennsylvania.

It is the general impression that there will be no draft on October 16th, Pennsylvania's quota being almost filled.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

A letter from Newport, in the Providence Journal, says that a letter received in that town within a few days, from gentlemen of the highest character and standing in Louisiana, if published, would be fully conclusive as to the policy and foresight of the emancipation proclamation. This gentleman states it as a fact that the intention of the traitors is to emancipate and arm, if not the whole, at least 400,000 blacks, and use them against the United States Government with a determination to rule or ruin. This has been for some time reported as probable, but the source from whence this comes renders it no longer doubtful.

At Antietam our loss was 2,010 killed, 9,410 wounded, and 1,043 missing—total 12,469. Total loss in the two battles, 14,794.

The loss of the Rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:

Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 Rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the Rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle-field which they occupied after the battle. Probably at least 500.

The loss of the Rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours.

Estimating their killed at 500, the total Rebel killed in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the rates of our own killed and wounded this would make their loss in wounded 18,742, as nearly as can be determined at this time.

The number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full return will no doubt show a larger number. Of these about 1,200 are wounded. This gives the Rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 25,742.

It will be observed this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here to be large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the Rebel army lost at least thirty thousand of their best troops during their campaign in Maryland.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until we were driven back into Virginia, we captured thirteen guns, seven caissons, nine banners, two field flags, two caisson bodies, thirty-nine colors, and one signal flag.

We have not lost a single gun or color.

On the battle field of Antietam fourteen thousand small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens, and these distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men arriving immediately after the battle.

At the South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point. Four hundred small arms were taken from the opposite side of the Potomac.

(Signed) G. B. McLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

An English Opinion of our Navy.

The London Daily News copies the elaborate account of the growth and present condition of the United States navy which appeared some weeks since in the columns of the *Evening Post*, and prefixes it with the following deserved tribute to the energy of our Navy Department:

"Bursting as the Rebel war did, upon the United States, when the Government was utterly unprepared with officers and organization for so large a war, the immense armies since cast together and brought into action at such long distances would have commanded the respect of Wellington or of the first Bonaparte. Troops, hastily drilled, could only be hurried into the field, armed with smooth bore and such old implements as could be collected together; for there has been little time to judge of new inventions, or to get up large manufacturing for them. But compare the time in which the Federal Government have got out and into action iron-clad vessels under extreme difficulties, with the time taken by our Government to get out like materials of war, with all the ready-made facilities for manufacture on a large scale possessed by this country! They have built or are building forty-nine, no less, whilst we have only fifteen."

The comparison made in the concluding passages of this extract between the rapidity of our naval work and the slowness of that of England, might be carried one step further. England, as yet, has achieved no results with her iron-plated vessels, while our Monitors and the iron-clad craft of the Mississippi have given striking evidence of their powers. John Bull has yet to put his iron navy to the test of actual warfare.

A detachment of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry (Union), under the command of Capt. Gilday and Galloway, attacked Cassville, Mo., on the morning of the 21st ult., completely routing a Rebel force of one hundred men, killing fifteen and taking nineteen prisoners, among them a Lieutenant, and capturing twenty horses, fifteen double shot guns, one revolving rifle, one Sharp's rifle and a carbine. The number of the Rebel wounded could not be ascertained. Our loss was one man killed, none wounded. Learning that a force of the enemy, reported to be 650 strong, and commanded by the notorious Col. Carroll, were endeavoring to get in their rear, the Arkansians returned to McClellan's by a circuitous route, and fell in with the Rebel pickets when the latter scattered, and falling back on their main body the whole party dispersed.

In the battle of Antietam, the regimental colors of the Massachusetts 10th were literally cut into ribbons, by the storm of the enemy's shot. It happened the next day, that the wreck of this gallant regiment, bearing this honorable remnant of their banner, marched by General McClellan. The General and his staff uncovered their heads—a token of respect for the tattered flag—as it passed them, a recognition of their trophy, which was welcomed by the men with enthusiastic cheers.

The Nail Clinched.

Having understood that Mr. HENRY J. MYERS remarked with in conversation with a friend, that "RATHER THAN FIGHT AGAINST HIS BROTHERS OF THE SOUTH HE WOULD BURY HIS SWORD IN THE EARTH," we have put ourselves to the trouble of ascertaining the facts in the case before making so grave a charge. Inasmuch as Mr. MYERS is a candidate before the loyal people of Adams county for a seat in the next Legislature, we consider it a solemn duty to produce the following positive evidence of his sympathy with the South and to warn the loyal voters of Adams county against the danger of placing a man of this character in a position where he will be powerful to do evil. We need only add that Mr. NEISLEY, is a man of high character, distinguished for intelligence and veracity, and gave us the information at our own solicitation.

MECHANISBURG, CONN. CO., Pa.
Sept. 25d, '62.

Mr. J. T. McLENNAN, Dear Sir—In reply to your request, I do not hesitate to state what passed between Mr. H. J. MYERS and myself, as I believe he was honest in what he said at the time. I was on my way to Baltimore at the time of the President's first call for 75,000 men for three months. At Hanover Junction, I met my friend Mr. MYERS. I spoke of the President's Proclamation when he made this remark in substance. (I cannot give the words exactly.)—"THAT RATHER THAN FIGHT AGAINST HIS BROTHERS OF THE SOUTH HE WOULD BURY HIS SWORD IN THE EARTH." I was shocked at hearing the expression and very sorry indeed to hear such a sentiment from one who had always claimed my warmest friendship.

Respectfully yours
C. B. NEISLEY.

THE WAR

What a change has taken place recently in the plan of the rebels for carrying on the war! From a boiling-over enthusiastic spirit of destruction on every hand, the public sentiment in the South has been toned down to a more rational and sober earnestness. Guerrilla warfare has become obsolete, and Morgan is heard of no more. No cotton crop has been raised this year, and the burning of that staple has ceased. Proclamations and orders of rebel generals grow cleverly logical, and kind appeals are made to the people of the Border States for aid. "The blood of thousands of 'conscript sons' having moistened the hills and vales of Virginia, much lamentation is heard, and the women of the South feel the terror of war just as they receive the heart-breaking news that the 'conscript fathers' are wanted for the defence of Southern rights. Suddenly we find that our wounded receive more attention when they fall into the hands of the rebels and a paroled prisoner informs us at the street corner that the rebels 'did not treat us so bad.' All of this is due to the vigorous and decisive policy determined upon by our Government in the prosecution of the war."

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